

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 886

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日一十二月五十年二十緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1866.

二年禮

號二十二月六英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20, GHEYBROUD, British steamer, 227, F. A. Thomas, Pakhoi 17th June, Hoihow 10th, and Macao 20th, General.—ADAMSON, Bull & Co.

June 21, KWANG-LEI, Chinese steamer, 1,008, R. Andrew, Shanghai 15th June, and Wanchow 18th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 20, COONCHAFFER, British gunboat, Commander H. B. Boteler, Takao 18th June.

June 21, DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, McCusin, Manila 18th June, General—ROSELL & Co.

June 21, KWONG-WAI, Chinese transport, 400, J. W. Lowson, Canton 21st June.

June 21, PICCIOLA, German steamer, 375, Th. Nissen, Amoy 12th June, and Swatow 20th, General—BUN HIN CHAN.

June 21, VELUX, German steamer, 636, M. Kellgen, Wuhan 10th June, Rice—ED. SCHELLHAAS & Co.

June 21, KUTSUNG, British steamer, 1,495, W. O. M. Young, Shanghai 18th June, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

21ST JUNE.

Amoy, German str., for Amoy.

Picciola, German str., for Singapore.

Haihong, British str., for Amoy.

Fookow, British str., for Shanghai.

Gheybroud, British str., for Hoihow.

Dou Juan, Spanish str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

June 20, PAPERBOY, British str., for Hoihow.

June 21, GLAUCUS, British str., for Shanghai.

June 21, PICCIOLA, German str., for Singapore.

June 21, FOOCHOW, Siam, brig, for Shanghai.

June 21, HAIHONG, British str., for Tamsui.

June 21, JOSEPHUS, Amer. ship, for New York.

June 21, FOOKANG, British str., for Shanghai.

June 21, PORT JACKSON, British str., for Guan-pao.

June 21, ATHOLL, British str., for Amoy.

June 21, MIDDE, British g.b., for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Gheybroud, str., from Pakhoi, Co.—Mr. Avetion, and 25 Chinese.

For KWANG-LEI, str., from Shanghai via Wanchow.

For DIAMANT, str., from Manila—Moses Forster, Barretto, and Lieutenant Manuel Cubel, 2 Europeans, and 28 Chinese, deck.

For Picciola, str., from Amoy, &c.—39 Chinese.

For KUTSUNG, str., from Shanghai—112 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Esmeralda, str., for Manila—Moors, Robert Wright, Sabina Guangan, and 2 servants, and 4 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diament*, from Manila 18th June, reported had light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Gheybroud*, from Pakhoi 17th June, Hoihow 10th, and Macao 20th, reports had fresh easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Kutzung*, from Shanghai 18th June, reported experienced light S.E. winds with thick fog as far as Hainan Islands; from thence light S.W. winds and fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer *Kwang-lei*, from Shanghai 15th June, and Wanchow 18th, reports had fresh easterly winds and fine weather throughout. On the morning of the 16th had strong gale with very heavy squalls at times, wind varying from S.E. round by S. to S.W. where it broke up between 8 and 12 a.m. Anchored in Wanchow Bay the same evening at 7 p.m.; thence to Hoihow had light variable winds and fine, clear weather throughout the passage.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

10, Hailong, British str., from Hongkong.

10, Leesang, British str., from Swatow.

10, Haiphong, British str., from Foochow.

10, Diamant, British str., from Hongkong.

11, Namco, British str., from Hongkong.

11, Sarawak, British str., from Taiwan.

12, Shoochow, British str., from Taiwan.

12, Iduna, German str., from Tamsui.

12, Byleta, German bark, from Chefoo.

15, Hailong, British str., from Tamsui.

16, Picciola, German str., from Hongkong.

16, Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

16, L'Avénue, British str., from Chefoo.

16, Formosa, British str., from Hongkong.

16, Zafiro, British str., from Hongkong.

17, Nanyang, British str., from Taiwan.

17, Haiphong, British str., from Swatow.

17, Diamant, British str., from Manila.

17, Caribrook, British str., for Swatow.

18, Socoo, British bark, for Kuching.

18, Socoochow, British str., for Swatow.

18, Iduna, German str., for Tamsui.

18, Therese, German bark, for Taiwan.

18, Young, West, British str., for Foochow.

18, Formosa, British str., for Taiwan.

18, Thales, British str., for Hoihow.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

5, Opal, British str., from Hongkong.

5, Tamari, British str., from Hongkong.

5, Gutbir, British str., from Hongkong.

5, Nanjing, British str., from Shanghai.

5, Haiphong, British str., from Hongkong.

7, Albatross, British g.b., from Amoy.

9, John Potts, British bark, from Amoy.

10, Memnir, British str., from Hongkong.

10, Killarney, British str., from Hongkong.

11, Ling Feng, Customs str., from Amoy.

12, F. Yow, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

12, Coonchafer, British str., for Hongkong.

12, Nanjing, British str., for Shanghai.

12, Haiphong, British str., for Hongkong.

12, Agamemnon, British str., for London.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

General Brindland, Cardiff..... Dec. 3.

Zouave..... Cardiff..... Jan. 23.

Lupper..... Cardiff..... Feb. 6.

Cormo..... New York..... Feb. 6.

Alex McNeil..... Punash..... Feb. 10.

Pactolus..... New York..... Feb. 10.

Stephan..... Cardiff..... Mar. 11.

Revolving Light..... Cardiff..... Mar. 22.

Benjamin Sewall, New York..... Mar. 26.

Melusine, New York..... April 14.

Coupland, Glasgow..... April 20.

T. J. Lakes, Glasgow..... April 20.

Galatea, Glasgow..... April 21.

John Trahan, Liverpool & New York..... May 4.

Glenfinn (a.), Glasgow..... May 5.

Nordura (a.), London..... May 7.

Glenyon (a.), London..... May 7.

Lytte (a.), Hamburg..... May 11.

CUSTOMERS ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE THEIR CHEQUES AND OR ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

By Order, L. HAUSHCHILD, Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

The establishment is in constant receipt of the BEST MANILA CIGARS of all BRANDS and "MAKES," and GUARANTEES the genuineness of the stuff and the perfection of the manufacture. Sales at very moderate prices, and the Cigars are not bad imitations. They can be purchased within Six days.

CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

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made since then by the Director of St. Joseph's College to urge Portuguese parents to send their children to school with greater regularity, but it was hardly to be expected that much progress could be made in this direction, since there is no provision made to admit the examination on the basis of which the annual grant is paid, unless he can show a minimum of 200 daily attendances (of 4 hours at least) during the year, the irregularity of attendance registers itself by the proportion of boys enrolled and examined.

The author states that, since the year 1883 the school has grown in popularity and regularity of attendance, but they also show that in the year 1883 the enrollment of scholars had actually declined. There is therefore reason to fear that the school, through inviting upon regularity of attendance, lost in popularity, and it may be that the utmost limit which is practicable in the matter has been reached. There is no doubt to my mind that the requirement of 200 daily attendances is a preliminary condition which is filled before a school can be given a place among the Portuguese schools of the Colony, than upon those attended by any other nationality, owing to the comparative poverty and physical inability of the majority of Portuguese children. There was in former years a glaring contrast between the foreign schools, because ecclesiastical Schools were more easily able to afford to interfere with the working of the school, and this had been remedied in 1883 in consequence of representations on the subject, but since 1883 a considerable falling off has set in this respect. The number of school-days during which St. Joseph's College was at work during the last 5 years compares rather unfavourably with the school-days kept by the Government Central schools.

The subject of school-work examination in Grant-in-Aid schools of all classes requires a few words of comment. The peculiar characteristic of the Hongkong Grant-in-Aid scheme, as compared with the Elementary Education Act, 1870, on which the Hongkong Scheme is based, is its simplicity, and this simplicity of course is not the more conspicuous than in that portion of the scheme which provides grants for needlework. As the Hongkong school-books are left by our scheme to the untaught choice of the Managers, so also the selection of the kind of needlework to be submitted for examination in each school and in each standard is left free. The Scheme says simply, "in girls' schools one of four hours for instruction in the subjects of needlework, which may be assigned to plain needlework, which will have the following values, viz. fair, one dollar, and a half; a half; and a half; every two dollars." The method of conducting this needlework examination is left to the discretion of the Inspector. For many years this annual needlework examination was conducted, if I may use the words of the "Boarded Instructions to H. M. Inspectors of Schools" as follows: "I have, for a while a Central Committee to examine and inspect the work of all the schools at one and the same time, but this plan was found to require for painstaking adjustment of the merits of the work of each individual scholar, more time and patience than a Committee can afford. I finally resorted to another plan, in 1885, which far seems satisfactory. I required all needlework which was to be submitted for examination, to be done in private in the presence of the lady Inspectors and examiners taken to make sure that each child should do its own work unaided. The work done in my presence was then taken away marked with the name and age of the respective scholar, and submitted to the examination of a lady, who had for many years past assisted me in these examinations and graded the importance of all the various domestic arts by her impartiality and strictness. At the same time I arranged for the inspection, when submitted for examination, should be accompanied by a detailed tabular statement giving all useful particulars, to be kept on file, so as to show what progress each School makes from year to year in bringing each scholar gradually into Higher Standards of needlework. The efforts of the Government are due to the Lady Inspectors in the examination of the needlework which took a great deal of time and patience but resulted in giving general satisfaction.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the directors' report presented to the shareholders in the Shanghai Waterworks Co. at the sixth annual general meeting, held in London on the 11th May, 1886.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their financial statement to the 31st December, 1885, for the year ended 31st December, 1885.

The net profit from all sources on the working of the year amounts to £2,374. 15s. 1d., from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one and a half per cent. for shares on the subscribed capital of the company.

The directors regret that, notwithstanding the exertions made by the Shanghai Committee and the chief engineer, the results of the experiments made for the sale of water, are really disappointing. It is hoped, however, that the Municipal Council may, at an early date, see the advantage of a constant supply to the public, and follow the precedent established in December last by the Authorities of the French Concession.

The present plan is capable of supplying this demand with the greatest economy, in addition to any call that may be made for the requirements of the native city. Until either or both of these objects are secured, the expectations formed of the company's profits will be rather dim, although the results show a moderate increase in earnings.

In order to provide for the safety of its large stock of plant available for future extension, the directors propose, with the consent of the shareholders, to make a further issue of 1,000 shares of £250 each, on which it is proposed to pay up £25 per share. These will be offered at par to the existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

In his report, dated the 3rd March, the chief engineer states that the works, engine and water towers are in excellent condition, and that the apparatus maintaining them has been quite insignificant. Experiments with the new system of pumping have been made, and we sincerely hope that the results will be encouraging.

Annually, the directors propose to make a small sum available for the maintenance of the works, and to give a small sum to the Chinese Government, in addition to any call that may be made for the requirements of the native city. Until either or both of these objects are secured, the expectations formed of the company's profits will be rather dim, although the results show a moderate increase in earnings.

E. F. DUNCAINSON, Chairman.

THE TRADE OF KOREA.

Mr. H. F. Merrill, reviewing the trade of Korea for 1885, under date 5th May 1886, says—

There are statistics for one complete year with which to compare the figures showing the trade of 1885, the ports having been opened to foreign trade late in 1883.

A comparison of figures of 1885 with those for 1884 reveals a substantial gain in most of the principal Imports and a large increase in the total value of the trade, and had it not been for the political trouble at the end of 1884, which caused a widespread feeling of apprehension and brought trade into a state of stagnation from which it recovered very slowly, the increase would doubtless have been much greater.

But the spirit of the fact that they show the volume of trade to have increased very considerably, the statistics for 1885 are disappointing in that they afford no signs of the development of an Export trade.

With the exception of gold dust, and perhaps, also silver, there is no article amongst the Exports which appears in sufficient quantity to be classed as an export staple, and the minor articles which are sent out present a pitifully small total which will not bear a form opinion of the enterprise of the people.

From this point of view, the prospect for the trade is not bright. The balance is immensely against us, and it is probable that the import trade will reach its limit unless there shall be an improvement in the Export industry. The export of gold dust at present maintains the balance there, and that branch of industry might be largely developed to provide a medium for increasing the Import trade at the other ports, if the gold mines and washings are properly developed and systematically worked on modern methods. The overland export to China, the amount of red ginseng accounts for a small part of the difference between Imports and Exports as shown in the Customs Returns, and there can be no doubt that the smuggling of ginseng and the illicit junk traffic at the northern ports are of material

benefit to the legitimate Import trade, the proceeds of the sales products thus leaving the country being converted into foreign goods, which are largely brought by steamers to the open ports of Korea.

The export of red ginseng by sea is prohibited, and a limited quantity (about 20,000 catties) is allowed to be sent overland by the overland route to China, at most expense of transport as compared with the sea route. As this commodity is one of the most valuable of Korean products, the removal of the prohibition on its export would at once prove of the greatest benefit to trade through the additional purchasing power which would be gained by the consequent increase of exports and the saving of expense in transportation, with a change in the regulations governing the foreign trade, the commodity has been rapidly rising upon the Government, there seem to be no immediate prospect of the present system being given up.

A company way of taxing an industry is by granting monopolies to individuals or companies, to whom the whole of certain goods named must be sold at a fixed price. For example, hides in many districts can be sold only to the hide monopolists, who deprive the producers of the profit which a free market would afford them. The Government officials levy a heavy tax on each shop or another on several branches of industry that seem to possess the elements which, if encouraged or left alone, would develop a degree of prosperity and success, and help to enrich the country and increase its trade. But incentive to production is weak, and the system which permits others to appropriate nearly all the profits leaves the bare living expenses of the producer.

It is too much to expect that, even without these official restrictions, Korea should, after her centuries of seclusion, begin at once to supply

the outside world with any considerable amount of her products. Having had no intercourse with foreign trade with China, her people have had no means of knowing what is wanted, and she grows more or less independent than would suffice for home consumption. Traffic has been confined to her own territory, and means of communication have been so inadequate and expensive that such district has found it to its advantage to be self-supporting as far as possible.

The Koreans are a simple people; the manufacture of the Mangans, as also the selection of the kind of needlework to be submitted for examination in each school and in each standard is left free. The Scheme says simply, "in girls' schools one of four hours for instruction in the subjects of needlework, which may be assigned to plain needlework, which will have the following values, viz. fair, one dollar, and a half; a half; every two dollars." The method of conducting this needlework examination is left to the discretion of the Inspector. For many years this annual needlework examination was conducted, if I may use the words of the "Boarded Instructions to H. M. Inspectors of Schools" as follows: "I have, for a while a Central Committee to examine and inspect the work of all the schools at one and the same time, but this plan was found to require for painstaking adjustment of the merits of the work of each individual scholar, more time and patience than a Committee can afford. I finally resorted to another plan, in 1885, which far seems satisfactory. I required all needlework which was to be submitted for examination, to be done in private in the presence of the lady Inspectors and examiners taken to make sure that each child should do its own work unaided. The work done in my presence was then taken away marked with the name and age of the respective scholar, and submitted to the examination of a lady, who had for many years past assisted me in these examinations and graded the importance of all the various domestic arts by her impartiality and strictness. At the same time I arranged for the inspection, when submitted for examination, should be accompanied by a detailed tabular statement giving all useful particulars, to be kept on file, so as to show what progress each School makes from year to year in bringing each scholar gradually into Higher Standards of needlework. The efforts of the Government are due to the Lady Inspectors in the examination of the needlework which took a great deal of time and patience but resulted in giving general satisfaction.

The most favorable circumstances it would take the people some time to become fully acquainted with the opening of the country to foreign trade, and to learn that they could apply of these advantages, that must produce enough of the products for which they are a country is best adapted to pay for the commodities which foreigners offer them. As fast as they learn and practice upon this principle (provided their enterprises are not hampered by undue restrictions), so fast will numbers increase and the condition of the people improve.

The value of Service goods is appreciated, and the demand for them—especially for Cotton Piece Goods, Kascoin Oil, Dyes, and Matches—is only limited by the ability to pay for them.

The propensity of native servants to make away with dusters is proverbial, writes an upper-class paper, in Anglo-Indian households. A lady, however, has told me that they are not afraid; but whether they are not for the only clothing themselves or their employer, the fact remains that a supply of new dusters disappears with marvellous rapidity. An amusing illustration of this is reported from a hill station.

At the dinner table of a popular hotel the most popular man in the place was interrupted in the middle of one of his best stories by a lady who, with a smile, said, "I am sorry to tell you, Miss Cassidy, that if you give twice five coins for that ash-tray, she'll share yours."

Miss Cassidy:—"What? Is that so? D'ye mind th' paoha blow hole in th' side ferashant?"

"I am not at all struck!"

The Monrovia (Virginia) Examiner prints a long account of the discovery of a sum which made the mouths of several dealers water, an American who had been engaged in foreign trade with China, has had no means of knowing what is wanted, and she grows more or less independent than would suffice for home consumption. Traffic has been confined to her own territory, and means of communication have been so inadequate and expensive that such district has found it to its advantage to be self-supporting as far as possible.

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The value of Service goods is appreciated, and the demand for them—especially for Cotton Piece Goods, Kascoin Oil, Dyes, and Matches—is only limited by the ability to pay for them.

The propensity of native servants to make away with dusters is proverbial, writes an upper-class paper, in Anglo-Indian households. A lady, however, has told me that they are not afraid; but whether they are not for the only clothing themselves or their employer, the fact remains that a supply of new dusters disappears with marvellous rapidity. An amusing illustration of this is reported from a hill station.

At the dinner table of a popular hotel the most popular man in the place was interrupted in the middle of one of his best stories by a lady who, with a smile, said, "I am sorry to tell you, Miss Cassidy, that if you give twice five coins for that ash-tray, she'll share yours."

Miss Cassidy:—"What? Is that so? D'ye mind th' paoha blow hole in th' side ferashant?"

"I am not at all struck!"

The Monrovia (Virginia) Examiner prints a long account of the discovery of a sum which made the mouths of several dealers water, an American who had been engaged in foreign trade with China, has had no means of knowing what is wanted, and she grows more or less independent than would suffice for home consumption. Traffic has been confined to her own territory, and means of communication have been so inadequate and expensive that such district has found it to its advantage to be self-supporting as far as possible.

The Koreans are a simple people; the manufacture of the Mangans, as also the selection of the kind of needlework to be submitted for examination in each school and in each standard is left free. The Scheme says simply, "in girls' schools one of four hours for instruction in the subjects of needlework, which may be assigned

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSURANCES.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company to represent to GRANT POLICIES to European and Chinese at Current Rates.

M R. E. L. WOODIN will ASSUME CHARGE of this Company's business at this Agency during my Absence from Hongkong.

A. MOYER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1886. [1158]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1886. [1196]

Hongkong, 16th January, 1886. [186]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1872. [113]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1886. [1867]

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [71]

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE or usual Terms at Current Rates, to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not, entitled to Share in the BONUS.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. [1277]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class GODOWNS at 4 per Cent Net Premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

Y E E S U N G & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,

have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—C. of Messrs. K. WONG SUNG & CO., No. 68, PRAYA. [189]

R. AND R. TENNETT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S Merchant Navy.

Navy Boiled CANVAS Long Flax Crown.

ARNHOLD, KARBEG & CO., Hongkong, 11th May, 1887. [190]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE" —HEIDSIECK & CO.

MONOPOLY RED SEAL (medium dry).

RED FORT "See" (dry).

DO. GOLD FOIL "Day" (extra dry).

C A R L O W I T Z & C O., Sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS, For Hongkong, China, and the East.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [10]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

With Sir S. SAND, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.

YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOU, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES to all parts of the World, PAYABLE at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contractors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [567]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 4, net per Annum, and other Insurance at Current Rates.

Advances at the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, China, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [744]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

E N G L I S H A N D C H I N E S E DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNCT AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the Office Press Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensive and practical service this Work stands unrivaled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which have also added to the vocabulary of foreign languages, are collected upon them, are here given in order. Each and every word is fully explained and analyzed, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given to the elements so faithfully marked on the best of this principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of the attempt to make Chinese and English type coexist in the size of body, thereby saving a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained by any language with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized this work.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work following facts are submitted for consideration.

Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Johnson's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains about 50,000 English words, and equivalents of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words, which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with Chinese.

In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves. It contains subjects fully with which they are familiar, and are perfectly acquainted.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX VOLUME Copies.

LONDON.—TRONNEY & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.

HONGKONG.—R. A. MILLER.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 21st June, 1882.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th June, 1886, at 4 P.M.

STATION.

Mean Wind.

Wind.

Westerly.

Westerly.